1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	60		03	01	
16.	Jharkhand	27	4				
17.	Karnataka	1078	3235		139	170	
18.	Kerala	1	1				
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	150		05	05	
21.	Maharashtra	84	54	23	12	07	
22.	Manipur	0					
23.	Meghalaya	0	0				
24.	Mizoram	0	0				
25.	Nagaland	0	0				
26.	Orissa	1	24		01		
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	0	0				
28.	Punjab	20	129		17	23	
29.	Rajasthan	13	22		06	26	
30.	Sikkim	0	0				
31.	Tamil Nadu	415	603		80	434	
32.	Tripura	0	0				
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19	117		40	19	
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0				
35.	Wast Bengal	0	7				

Retrenchment of employees due to economic slowdown

1814. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the economic slowdown, a large number of employees from different sectors are feared to be retrenched;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;

(c) whether Government has drawn up any road-map to avoid such a scenario;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether large scale retrenchment of employees is likely to lead to unrest in the country; and

(g) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken on war footing to address this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No exhaustive survey/study has been conducted regarding retrenchment of employees due to economic slowdown. However, a sample study conducted (for the period August-October, 2008) by Department of Commerce for 121 export related companies belonging to several sectors; primarily employment oriented sectors like textiles including garments, leather, engineering, gems and jewellery, handicrafts, food and food processing, minerals and marine products revealed loss of jobs of around 65,500.

(c) to (e) Government is concerned about the impart of economic slowdown in the country and several measures financial and fiscal have been initiated to spur growth and overcome the crisis. Some of the important steps relate to RBI measures to enhance liquidity in the market and an economic package by the Government of India, mainly comprising additional spending, interest subvention and excise duty cuts. These measures will prevent large scale job losses.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

1815. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 35 States/UTs, 21 did not conduct any inspections during 2006-07, to detect violation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

(b) whether percentage of prosecution and conviction remained very low;

(c) how many have been punished with maximum one year imprisonment;

(d) what are statistics for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08; and

(e) whether the above statistics show a casual/shoddy implementation of above Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (e) As per section 2 (i), the Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of an establishment under the control of the Central Government or a railway administration or a major port or a mine or oilfield and in all other cases, the State Government is the appropriate Government. As per information received from the State Governments, till date, statements showing number of inspections, violations detected, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are enclosed.